ELECTROSTATIC CHUCK

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KONZON

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Requested Patent: 🔲 JP11220012

Application JP19980018837 19980130 0£109601

250 deg.C can be obtained.

Priority Number(s):

IPC Classification: H01L21/68; B23Q3/15; C04B35/584; H02N13/00

EC Classification: Equivalents:

Abstract

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electrostatic chuck which has high strength, low resistance value, and electrostatic absorptivity over a wide range:

SOUTUON: A surface 5 of an electrostatic chuck for attracting an object to be fixed is formed of a sintered silicon nitride material, containing ytterbium(Yb) at a rate of 1-20 mol.% expressed in terms of its oxide. When the surface 5 is formed of the sintered material having a specific volume resistance of 10-8>-10<12> &Omega .cm in the temperature range of 100-250 deg.C, an electrostatic chuck having high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength, high thermal shock resistance, and stable attracting force in the temperature range of 100-high strength.

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JP 11-220012, A

[Title of the Invention]

ELECTROSTATIC CHUCK

[Abstract]

[Object] To provide an electrostatic chuck having high strength, low

resistance, and electrostatic adsorption capability in a wide range.

Solution l'Asurface 5 for adsorbing an object to be fixed is formed from a silicon nitride based sintered body, with silicon nitride as a main

composition, containing ytterbium (Yb) at a rate of 1 to 20% by mole in

terms of oxide and having characteristics in that a specific volume

resistance is 105 to 1012 O'cm in a temperature range of 100°C to 250°C, so

that it is possible to obtain an electrostatic chuck having high strength, high

thermal shock resistance, and stable adsorbing force in a temperature range

of 100°C to 250°C.

[Claim]

[Claim]]

1. An electrostatic chuck comprising a surface for adsorbing an

object to be fixed which is formed from a silicon nitride-based sintered body,

with silicon nitride as a main composition, containing ytterbium (Yb) at a

rate of 1 to 20% by mole in terms of oxide.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[1000]

[Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to an electrostatic chuck for electrostatically adsorbing and holding a wafer in a semiconductor producing device or transferring the wafer.

[0005]

[Prior Art]

Conventionally, in a semiconductor producing device, it is required to hold a silicon wafer while keeping the flatness in order to carry out film formation or etching of a semiconductor of such as the silicon wafer and as such holding means is proposed mechanical, vacuum adsorption or electrostatic adsorption means. Among these holding means, an electrostatic adsorption means. Among these holding a silicon wafer has electrostatic chuck capable of electrostatically holding a silicon wafer has been used most frequently since it can easily realize the flatness and processing a silicon wafer and it can subject a silicon wafer to processing processing a silicon wafer and it can subject a silicon wafer to processing

[0003]

As conventional electrostatic chucks have been proposed those comprising insulating layers of such as alumina, sapphire and the like on electrode plates (in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 4-34953), those comprising conductive layers on insulating substrates and Publication No. 4-34953), and those comprising conductive layers embedded in insulating substrates (in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 62-94953) and the like.

[0000]

Recently, along with the improvement of the integration degree of integrated circuits of a semiconductor device, it is required: to give high precision to an electrostatic chuck; and to produce an electrostatic chuck from a ceramic excellent in corrosion resistance, wear resistance and thermal impact resistance.

So far, it is proposed to produce a surface for adsorbing an object to be fixed of an electrostatic chuck from an aluminum nitride-based sintered body from a viewpoint of the high thermal conductivity and plasma resistance in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 62-286247.

Generally, the intrinsic volume resistance of an insulator of such as

a ceramic is decreased following the temperature increase. For example, in the case of aluminum nitride, it is decreased from $10^{14}\,\Omega$ cm or more at room temperature to $10^{11}\,\Omega$ cm or less at $300^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$. There occurs a problem of residual adsorption at a temperature from room temperature to $300^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ and it becomes difficult to carry out stable operation and the temperature for use is limited. Especially, at a use temperature of $250^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ or less which is required most, there is a problem that the volume resistivity of 10^{8} to 10^{12} of cm cannot be obtained and therefore a high adsorption force cannot be obtained.

[7000]

[9000]

In order to stably operate an electrostatic chuck, Japanese
Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2-16044 proposes a structure in which
two or more insulating layers are laminated and electrode layers, electric

circuits and switches are formed in the respective layers to make the electrostatic chuck durable for the use in a wide temperature range from room temperature to 400°C. Further, Japanese Unexamined Patent and temperature to 400°C. Further, Japanese Unexamined Patent and temperature detectors such as thermocouples are disposed and a control part is installed externally to stabilize the adsorption force by controlling the electric power part following the temperature change and to widen the temperature range for use. Also, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication 100. 5-315435 proposes means in which dielectric layers are formed using a plurality of materials having different resistivities and the voltage application is changed depending on the temperature for use.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

[6000]

investigated so as to use it as a dielectric insulator for forming the surface of an electrostatic chuck. However such a dielectric insulator is inferior in strength and thermal impact resistance and is still incapable of giving stable adsorption force in a range from a low temperature to a high temperature. As described above, specific control or structure such as change of the structure of an electrostatic chuck or electric control is required to widen the temperature range for use.

An aluminum nitride or alumina has been conventionally

However, in the case of using electrostatic chucks in which electrode layers are increased by layering two or more insulating layers or for which dielectric layers formed from a plurality of materials with different

resistivities, the electric circuits are also complicated and the structures of the electrostatic chucks themselves are complicated. Therefore, the production steps become complicated to result in deterioration of the reliability as products and cost up of the products.

[0010] Further, in the methods for controlling the application voltage by

detecting the temperature of heaters built in the inside, there is also a problem that the electrostatic chucks cannot be used when temperature detectors such as thermocouples become out of order since the detectors are disposed in the electrostatic chucks. Further, also in this means, the intrinsic properties of ceramic materials do not change essentially; therefore, the fact that the use area is originally limited does not change.

electrostatic chuck having high strength and low resistance and capable of carrying out electrostatic adsorption in a wide range.

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide an

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problems]

On the basis of the results of the present inventions into ceramic

resistors forming the surface of an electrostatic chuck, especially materials composing the electrostatic chuck, from a viewpoint of the above-mentioned problems, the present inventors have found that addition of ytterbium to silicon nitride at a prescribed ratio provides characteristics that the intrinsic volume resistance is $10^8 \, \Omega \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ to $10^{12} \, \Omega \cdot \mathrm{cm}$ in a temperature range from $100^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ to $250^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ and have accomplished an electrostatic chuck having

stable adsorption force at least in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C by using such a sintered body for an object matter-adsorbing face.

That is, the present invention provides an electrostatic chuck comprising a surface for adsorbing an object to be fixed which is formed of a silicon nitride based sintered body, with silicon nitride as a main composition, containing ytterbium (Yb) at a rate of 1 to 20% by mole in terms of oxide.

[D014]

[9100]

[Sperations]

as compared with an alumina which is mainly used as a material for a conventional electrostatic chuck and, also, has high strength and thermal impact resistance as the intrinsic material properties as compared with aluminum nitride or the like; therefore, it is advantageous to make an apparatus lightweight. However the intrinsic volume resistance of a common silicon nitride based sintered body is about $10^{21} \,\Omega$ cm and high

A silicon nitride based sintered body has high thermal conductivity

adsorption force cannot be obtained.

According to the present invention, the valence of Yb is changed when ytterbium (Yb) is used as an additive to a sintered body and it is supposed that the sintered body is provided peculiarly with intrinsic volume resistance changed to 10^8 to 10^{12} Ω ·cm in a temperature range from 100° C to 250° C. Such peculiar change is attributed particularly to Yb and it is confirmed that no resistance change is observed in the case of using Y₂O₃,

[0016] La₂O₃, Sc₂O₃, Sm₂O₃, Gd₂O₃, Nd₂O₃, Ho₂O₃, Er₂O₃, Tm₂O₃, Lu₂O₃ and the like used conventionally as sintering aids for silicon nitride.

According to the present invention, use of a silicon nitride-based sintered body with Yb-containing system for an adsorbing face makes it properties in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C as well as high properties in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C as well as high thermal conductivity, high strength and high thermal impact resistance made of the silicon nitride-based sintered body.

[Embodiments of the Invention]

comprises an electrode layer 4 to which voltage is to be applied on the surface of an insulating substrate 2 made of a ceramic such as alumina, aluminum nitride, silicon nitride and the like with an intrinsic volume resistance $10^{14}\,\Omega$ cm or more at room temperature and a dielectric layer 3 made of a ceramic resistor on the electrode layer 4.

[8100]

[7100]

[6100]

surface for adsorbing an object to be fixed such as a silicon wafer 10 or the like or on the entire face of the insulating substrate 2 exposed in an semiconductor producing device. It is noted that heaters may be embedded in the insulating substrate 2 without any trouble. Further, a cooling medium channel may be formed to cool the electrostatic chuck.

The dielectric layer 3 is formed at least on an adsorbing face 5 for a

As shown in Fig. 1, an electrostatic chuck I of the present invention

In the present invention, the dielectric layer 3 is made of a sintered body containing mainly silicon nitride and ytterbium (Yb) in 1 to 20% by mole, preferably 2 to 7% by mole, in terms of oxide. The sintered body has an intrinsic volume resistance from 10^8 to 10^{12} Ω cm at least in a temperature range from 10^{00} C to 250^{00} C.

Such a silicon nitride-based sintered body is produced as follows: a proper amount of an organic binder is added to a mixture containing mainly a silicon nitride raw material and 1 to 20% by mole, preferably 2 to 7% by mole, of ytterbium oxide (Yb₂O₃), and the obtained mixture is formed into an optional shape by a desired forming means such as a die press, an cold isohydrostatic press, an extrusion molding or the like.

[0021] After that, the formed body is fired at a temperature of $1600^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ to

2000°C in non-oxidizing atmosphere of nitrogen or the like to obtain a sintered body with a relative density of 95% or more. At the time of firing, when the firing temperature exceeds 2000°C, silicon nitride is decomposed; therefore, it is required to carry out the firing in atmosphere of nitrogen pressurized to 5 atmospheric pressure or more. Methods applicable for the firing may be a normal pressure firing method, a nitrogen gas pressurizing firing method, a hot press method, a hot isohydrostatic firing method and

[0022]

the like.

[00200]

Further, in production of an electrostatic chuck, a sintered body having an intrinsic volume resistance $10^{15}\,\Omega$ cm or more, which is obtained

by: producing a formed body by adding 1 to 20% by mole of rare earth metal oxides such as Y₂O₃, Er₂O₃, Sm₂O₃ and the like with which the valence of Yb is not changed to silicon nitride: and firing the formed body in the same manner as described above, is preferable to be used for the insulating applying a high melting point metal such as tungeten, molybdenum and the like to the formed body surface of the insulating substrate 2 by printing and the like to the formed body surface of the insulating substrate 2 by printing and the simultaneously firing the metal with the substrate.

It is noted that the above mentioned insulating substrate 2 bearing the electrode layer 4 and the low resistance dielectric layer 3 may be: joined to each other after firing; or unified by simultaneously firing the formed body after joining the respective formed bodies of them to each other.

[0024]

According to the present invention, a case that the ceramic material is used for the electrostatic chuck is described; however, the ceramic resistor of the present invention may be used also for parts for preventing static electricity, for example, an arm for transporting wafers, a jig for handling wafer in a semiconductor fabrication apparatus as well as for a heater material, an external pipe of a vacuum tube, and the like.

[0025]

[Examples]

[0033]

After a variety of additives in respective ratios shown in Table 1 were added to and mixed with a silicon nitride powder having an average particle diameter of 0.5 µm and oxygen content of 1.2% by weight, the

resulting mixtures were press-formed into disk-like formed bodies with a diameter of 200 mm and the respective formed bodies were fired at 1900°C in nitrogen atmosphere of 9 atmospheric pressure.

[0026]

After each sintered body was cut into 2 mm-thick pieces, the obtained specimens were subjected to relative density measurement by Archimedes' method and the intrinsic volume resistance measurement.

[0027]

The resistance measurement was carried out at the time of decreasing the temperature of nitrogen atmosphere after annealing of each sintered body at 400° C in vacuum and introducing dried nitrogen. The intrinsic volume resistance was measured in a temperature from 100° C to 250° C and those having an intrinsic volume resistance in a range of 10^{8} to 10^{12} Ω ·cm were marked with \odot and those having an intrinsic volume resistance out of the range of 10^{8} to 10^{12} Ω ·cm were marked with \odot and those having an intrinsic volume

Table 1. [0028]

The above mentioned respective sintered bodies were formed so as to form adsorbing faces of electrostatic chucks and the obtained respective formed bodies for forming adsorbing faces of electrostatic chucks were laminated on and press bonded to the surfaces of substrate formed bodies comprising insulating substrate formed bodies of silicon nitride containing 3% by mole of Y₂O₃ and tungsten electrodes embedded therein. After that,

above mentioned conditions and then the adsorbing faces were polished to

the laminated formed bodies were simultaneously fired in the

obtain electrostatic chucks with an outer diameter of 200 mm.

[6200]

For the respective electrostatic chucks, silicon wafers with an 8-inch diameter were mounted and a 300 V voltage was applied between them and the electrodes for electrostatic adsorption at 1500°C to adsorb and hold the wafers to and on the adsorbing faces. In such a state, the force needed to part the silicon wafers was measured as the adsorbing force. The results are shown in Table 1.

[0030][Table 1]

,						
No.	Additive	Addition amount	Thermal	Bending	Relative density	Resistance
		(% by mole)	conductivity	strength	(%)	
			(W/mK)	(MPa)		
*1	Yb ₂ O ₃	0.5	50	550	94	×
2	Yb_2O_3	1.0	63	620	96	0
3	Yb ₂ O ₃	2.0	70	820	100	0
4	$Y_{b_2O_3}$	5.0	65	830	100	0
57	Yb_2O_3	8.0	50	750	100	0
6	Yb2O3	10.0	55	650	99	0
7	Yb_2O_3	15.0	53	650	99	0
00	Yb ₂ O ₃	20.0	50	650	99	0
*9	Yb2O3	25.0	30	500	99	×
*10	Y_2O_3	5.0	35	700	99	×
*11	Er ₂ O ₃	5.0	60	780	99	×

*14 AlN sintered body 86 280 9	*13 Al ₂ O ₃ sintered body 18 310 9	*12 Sn ₂ O ₃ 5.0 55 760 9		
86	18	55		
280	310	760		
98	99	99		
×	×	×		
OT .	ယ	8		

^{*} mark indicates samples out of the scope of the present invention.

[0031]

As being made clear from the results in Table 1, the resistance and the adsorbing force of ceramics were changed depending on the composition of the sintered bodies and sample Nos.2 to 8 containing 1 to 20% by mole of Yb₂O₃ all had an intrinsic volume resistance of 10⁸ to 10¹² Ω·cm in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C and showed high adsorbing capability. On the other hand, the sample No. 1 containing smaller than 1% by mole of Yb₂O₃ had a high intrinsic volume resistance and insufficient adsorbing force. The sample No. 9 containing more than 20% by mole of Yb₂O₃ had too low resistance and showed low adsorbing force.

Yb₂O₃ had too low resistance and showed low adsorbing force.

Also in the case of sample Mos. 10 to 12 using Y, Er and Sm, which are rare earth elements same as Yb, respectively, and sample Mos. 13 and 14 of an Al2O3 sintered body and an AlN sintered body, their resistance values exceeded 1014 \$\Omega\$ cm and their adsorbing force values were insufficient.

As described above in detail, according to the present invention, an

[Effects of the Invention]

[6633]

electrostatic chuck having stable adsorbing properties in a temperature range from 100°C to 250°C, leaving no residual adsorbing force, and provided with high strength and thermal impact resistance in semiconductor production process can be obtained by forming the adsorbing face of the electrostatic chuck using a silicon nitride-based sintered body containing a specified ratio of Yb. Accordingly, the electrostatic chuck is provided with excellent reliability and long term stability.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

Fig. 1(a) is a perspective view of an electrostatic chuck of the present

invention, and Fig. 1(b) is a cross-sectional view taken along line X-X of Fig.

1(a).

[Explanation of the Symbols]

1 electrostatic chuck

2 insulating substrate

3 dielectric layer

4 electrode layer

5 adsorbing face

19 silicon wafer

导番開公顧出指替(II) 7 城太

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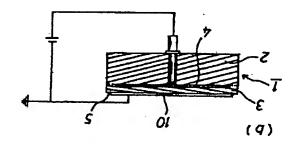
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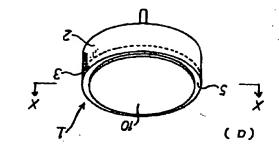


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[0012]

いったないながらいっている。

な制御、構造を必要とする。

[8000]

°847

方のよるもとできならなるならなお結構質素トセ小室を 50 mのつまつのりものは監室、ブい密きとくチャトス、路 を存合で合階の%ルチ02~1つ模型が小類を(dY) ムウソルディト、ブリム代放主を案トイ小室、冰面管硬

(2)

OΤ

0t

° & &

[100]

林のセセキモ雷衛来が、お本話教質素トセ小室【用計】

いないとかない。 大春処なき大、C&S型野血コ・Ω**0 [お)率成班育固 あて蛸には小量季の置装、パま、>高も封琴衝燃や曳遊 の科自体材でしたこうと等に比較して材料自体の 室蔵 予議 ファガンノイミ ハイ るい フ けるい 用 フ 注 エ フ フ は

本来が、プァあつのさの斉替 d Y 、お随準されな。るれ るえきらのよるでする値挙が効果されることなるでする。 50°Cの温度範囲において体積固有抵抗率が10°0? ころゆつ・001、ファよびようとも別変機画はAYフィ おみ中科詩教、ふるい用る(4Y) ムセソハティト、ブ しろ喀加添の~ 本語表 、 おれよろ、明発本 [8 1 0 0]

臨新をもついなひまは外変の抗斑れつ等(O , u J , l O' ' Nq' O' ' Ho' O' ' E L' O' ' L m' O 'O', La, O, Sc, O, Sm, O, Gd, Yるいフれるい用フンと除他的熱の素トセ小室る

資焼結体を吸着面に採用することにより、100°Cから 素トセ小室の系加添 4 といれよい 明兵本【8100】

[LIOO] 。& 총♡ はちつる得多セペキモ軍備るを副具多型壁衝燃而高、 寅 新高、出導記点がれるの本語報管案トセ小室、51ð 5 250°Cの温度範囲において優れた吸着特性を有すると

セセキモ電備フい鑑多路流の却製味台はいろち よいなえ 支し蓋る向よ了サる面内ネャーコおろ内2 本基系端、お な。るける気味の本金面の本基は発されているとは、ない。 ■装型域本第半おいるも、8面管硬の砂玄固数の等0I ハエウンにいぐきょうな心、おら園本番稿【8100】 。るいてれる効形はも園本電話るなる体本抗斑セセミモ セカムを電極層のそのもち、 さらにその電極層4上にセ **内内が五部の表表を表表をなる体をしてまている。** のた 当が素トセ小室、ムウニミバア小室、ナミバアの土以血 【図、お1【セセキモ雷備の即発本【熟派の献実の即発】

よくうな心、お本話表のコ、パま。るれる気料らかわ話 熱るも育含で合階の%パチャ~233科、%パチ02~I プ算数付が随多(dY) ムセコルモセト、Jも本主を素 トセ小室、お6層本雷福、ブルは31肥兵本【8100】 を冷却することも可能である。

セル室、お4本法表質素トセル室なさものコ【0200】 。6あてのさるを動具を封持の血っΩ 100℃から250℃の体積固有抵抗が100℃

よなし撃引きな。 02 玉水輪間斜 、スンで壁金、おえ内、段手形気の壁而きれ コ、し 山添きーを (トハ 製 育 直 重 、 5) 献合 駅 オ し 合 風 加 ③ 3つ合階の%1/チャー2 37時、%1/キロ2~Ⅰ(「O」 d Y) ムセコバモベトが強、ブン校が将順主衆ト

でイセホ 、払効裁田耐尽休素室 、 払放裁田常 、おり」とお 六加裁。るるで要心はよっるを加熱で中浸囲客より田林 31土以王戻る多素室、さぬよつるも額分め素トセ計室よ るえ魅る2.0002や复感気熱、おファイもの気強、な 600~200°Cの温度で壊成することにより、相対 【つ中浸囲存出が趙非のとな素室、影の子【【500】

密度95%以上の概結体を作製することができる。な 。そも活成が状状の意乱でより等洗板し出戦 「スリア

校副の3な4アン校3条トセ小室を2本基緑路、おろ 「0022」また、静電チャックを作製するには、好商 。 各ちて用料はとな去が栽田木備間点、おたし

。るちつなよつるで蝶却ひよぶくころで放殻 、合製の子、>しま堂なよコるであ紙フでより4結構の

朝同と本基プリ市登場にい面表本法がの2本基格が国 金点幅高のとなくテレリチ、ベテスサンセ、おりを冒め雷 土以血っΩ1.0 [冰流斑斉固野本プノス) 新同と話土プノ 域引きお沢成プし 高いまり 2~1 多ばり 強素元 藤土

ことも可能である。 、 体をも合勢の設成熱、おりる 医科雷糖の抗斑型、ちょ お基殊略をも前具を4層砂竜の語土、おな【6200】

。るきつなくこるを用動きひとな管囲代管空真、科 林を一と3個の具的用やくいうくいいよで、ムーて用数 強いエウをわない置装査域本尊半払え降、プレム品階の **めれるも址初多炭雷晴31針の予却本売班々ゃミミサの**即 兵本、沈なし即端プいて37合脚なし用動プレムセセキモ 【0024】本発明によれば、恵セラミック材料を静電

。式し気熱すびの001中浸囲茶茶室の丑 **野直ファより形成スリで、鋭さい台部凧添り率出なきよ** 量重2 .[量序含素類 , m μ δ . 0 函数战战平 [网就実] [0052]

。なで行き玄脈の抗斑育固野科 、ス きょうさも気服でより去ステスキバでき更密校群、多 ペンエボンルを製品の2を対対表がれる場 [8200]

。式し示み!表フしら×多のよるを説或さべ内囲躍 のmo 2 110 1~ *0 1 ,○310 d るを育多對勢の内囲 確の血っない0[~・0]、J玄鳴多抗斑許固野却のブ 温時に測定を行った。そして、100℃から250℃ま 剤の浸囲常素室、J人甚多素室式J製造、Ji影のパーニ ての2.004中空真多科訪费、お玄順抗进【「200】

キモ 単語のmm002型代ブリエ加密形を面を吸 、彩水 し放設部間で科条語値でし替用層野ブしら面替数の々で 内フノム函軍多ンテスセンを、534が54基線跳びし爪 るるとして形成し、室化ケイ素にY, O, を3モル%添 一般のもできる部では、一般の名様は本をできます。 「1905年 1979年 197

宝順プリム代替姻を代む要必20のでは帳多パエセンに*

し、その結果を表1に示した。

[0600]

新電吸着用電極との間に300Vの電圧を印加すること る1、プリ校37代で4毛雷衛の子、プリ子【6200】

【【表】 * いぐう部状の子、
サる科用管処3の面管処多ハエウでよぶ

プロ21 范珠 知無技財 知避税財 率等記儀 登成盈 所成器 ON (本の/84) (次) (元/N) (流/N) (流/N) (流/N) (流/N) (次/八子) ○ N S I (次) (次) (流/N) (流/N) (流/N) (次/八子) (次/八子) ○ N S I (次) (次) (次/八子) (次/八子) <t< th=""><th>9</th><th>×</th><th>8 8</th><th>082</th><th>9 8</th><th>朴詩款 MIA</th><th>71 *</th></t<>	9	×	8 8	082	9 8	朴詩款 MIA	71 *
	E	×	6 6	310	8 1	朴林敖 :0:1A	£1 *
	8	×	6 6	094	9 9	0.8 .0:42	21 *
	9	×	6 6	087	0 9	0.6 .0:13	11 *
	ο ι	×	6 6	004	3 8	0.8 .0.4	01 *
	081	×	6 6	009	3.0	Yb=0. 25.0	6 *
	001	0	6 6	099	0 9	Yb:0. 20.0	8
	8 7 8	0	6 6	099	£ 9	AP70* 12'0	L
	2 8 8	0	8 6	099	9 9	Vb.0. 10.0	9
	331	0	100	094	0 9	0.8 £0±dY	g
	327	0	001	0 & 8	9 9	0.8 £0£dY	Þ
	330	0	100	0 2 8	0 4	Yb.0. 2.0	ε
No 路面	3 2 0	0	9 6	620	8 9	AP=0= 1.0	z
大麥加 抗部 刻密校尉 鬼遊祝前 窜擊忌然 皇成裔 原瓜裔 ON	1 2	×	₹ 6	099	0 9	45.0 £0±dY	ī *
	九餘遊	范琳					0 И

。专示多样器の代围蘇の即發本却印本

しょせゃれて雷竜、ファガゴし。ときて出転をセセャモ 雷備るす前具多型準衝插 3 重遊がれ 弱き 体し、 > なも に 管処留類、J市会掛計管拠がJ安安プいは3)拠崩愈監る 平原語においていなくトタ100.Cから250.Cにわた はお草半、(もろ)とことであまけることはより、 室るを存合で率出の気許多 d Y 、多面管硬の セセキモ

、図財料のセセキモ富備の即発本お(8) 【1図】 【明端な単額の面図】

(b)は(a)のX-X線断面図である。

【明號の号称】

セセキモ雷領

圍本雷糖

雷恐窟 Þ ε

S

面審观

ソエケベにんべ 0 I 備、おけよい映発本、(1)配式し近籍土以【果校の映発】

Oh 体し代替硬なら小、Cもつのよるえ魅をmo 2・f0 l 体

成进、おび41、81.0N体結の利詰熱N1A3和計級

、 S m を 用 い が 試料 N o. 1 O ~ 1 2 および A 1 , O , 1

【0032】また、Ybと同じ希土類元素であるY、E

吸、含もCなく型が抗斑、おつ 8.0N 料貼るえ魅多% A.

チ02な、O, dY。パcあつ代十不さ代替拠、> 高な

抗武育固蔚科 、却 I.oN 体域いな心も C 1% N.チ I 体 。

O,dY、ブリ校3/れる。 さん示き 並管硬い高、であず

のきるで育多掛替のmっ・2い01~101 体率放扱育

でいたり8~2.0Vは結の%パチ02~1 水量 ,O ,dY

(0031)表1の結果から明らかなように、セラミッ

30 100.Cから250.Cの温度範囲において体積固 30

[6600]

。がであてのさい剥が代替

ふがっなむ

[[🛮]

(9)

(a)

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